

Andante molto cantabile ed espressivo. (♩ = 60.)
Gesangvoll mit innigster Empfindung.
mezza voce.

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cresc. *pp*³ *dim.* *cresc.* *p*

cresc. *sf* *mezza voce.*

a) Like all other embellishments, the arpeggios here written out are subject to the unconditional, though unfortunately often neglected, rule, that their first note must fall on the same beat as that to which the principal note, following the embellishment in the notation, belongs.

Therefore:



meas. 13: meas. 14:

Var. II.

Leggieramente. (♩ = 60.)

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a) *p*

cresc.

dimin.

cresc.

dimin.

b) *teneramente.*

armozioso.

poco cresc.

dolce.

cresc.

dim.

p

a) The lineaments of the theme, so faithfully reproduced in the first part of this "double Variation" (as Herr von Lenz rightly calls it), must be made distinctly audible, despite all playful lightness of touch. If these 8 measures in 3-4 time be practised like 12 measures in 2-4 time as a side-study, it will exert a beneficial influence on an emotional interpretation.

b) The details of shading— infinitesimal, yet of infinite importance in an interpretation throbbing with warm life — which the following 4 measures demand, will become self-evident to an intelligent player who takes the trouble to sing to himself all the various melismas. We will only remark that sustained tones of a part lying below moving ones must, for acoustical reasons, be rather more strongly emphasized.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, primarily in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and ornaments.

- System 1:** Features a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the second measure.
- System 2:** Includes a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking. A *cresc.* marking appears in the third measure. The system ends with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.
- System 3:** Contains a *p* (piano) dynamic. A *a)p* marking is present in the fourth measure. The system concludes with a *tr.* (trill) ornament.
- System 4:** Features a *pp* dynamic and an *espr.* (espressivo) marking. A *cresc.* marking is present in the second measure. The system ends with a *p cresc.* marking.
- System 5:** Includes a *dim.* marking. A *p* dynamic is present in the second measure. A *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking is present in the third measure. The system ends with a *dim. p* marking.
- System 6:** Continues the musical piece with various dynamics and markings, including *cresc.* and *dim. p*.

Throughout the score, there are numerous performance instructions and markings, including *pp*, *p*, *cresc.*, *decresc.*, *dim.*, *espr.*, *a)p*, *poco rit.*, and *tr.*. There are also some handwritten-style markings like "Xw." and "*" scattered across the bottom of the staves.

a) The "latent" fundamental harmony is the B-minor chord of the sixth, and a correct performance of the measure depends upon the player's feeling this harmony.

Var. III.

Allegro Vivace. ($\text{♩} = 69$.)

The musical score for Var. III, Allegro Vivace, is written for piano and bass. It features six systems of staves. The first system (a) begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system introduces a piano (p) dynamic with a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The third system alternates between forte (f) and piano (p) dynamics with a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The fourth system continues with piano (p) and crescendo (cresc.) markings. The fifth system features piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The sixth system (b) concludes with a piano (p) dynamic and a poco ritardando (poco rit.) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

a) This fanciful intermezzo, forming so agreeable a contrast to the sequel and hence so important a link in the construction of the whole piece, should not be degraded to a "bravura piece," and therefore not played with a rapidity too great to permit a distinct execution of the 16th - notes in *non legato* (but also, of course, *non staccato*).

b) The first time that the melody was set in the soprano, it had an unmistakable A# instead of A. There is no reason whatever for correcting either reading by the other. When set in the bass, the melody likewise assumes the functions of a bass, according to which A sounds more decided and definite here.

Var. IV.

635

Un poco meno andante ciò è un poco più adagio come il tema. (♩ = 50.)

Etwas langsamer als das Thema.

The musical score for Variation IV is presented in two systems, each with a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 9/8. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*piacevole*, *espr.*, *p*, *crescendo poco a poco*, *molto espr.*, *ff*, *dim.*, *pp*), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (numbers 1-5). The first system is marked 'a) piacevole' and the second system is marked 'b)'. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

a) The Editor thinks it can hardly be construed as an aberration into the realm of "Program-music" that he should recommend, as the best guide to a fine interpretation of this masterpiece of polyphonic (imitatory) melody, that Goethe's lines in the first monologue of Faust ought to be kept in mind:

"How heav'nly powers, ascending and descending,
From hand to hand the golden pails are tending!"

The details of shading spring naturally from a lofty emotional conception of the principal theme. Beware of triplet-like phrasing in executing the marvelous accompaniment; phrase throughout as follows:



b) The new Leipzig edition has in lieu of the B in the bass a D#, which has a bad effect unless tied to the preceding eighth-note in the melody.

Musical score for piano, measures 1-24. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 1-4) has a first ending bracket over measures 1-3 and a second ending bracket over measures 3-4. Dynamics include *pp*, *rit.(poco)*, *a tempo*, and *pp*. The second system (measures 5-8) includes *cresc.*, *a) sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *più forte*. The third system (measures 9-12) includes *ff*, *dimin.*, and *legatissimo*. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes *p* and *pp*. The fifth system (measures 17-20) includes *pp* and a first ending bracket over measures 17-19. The sixth system (measures 21-24) includes a first ending bracket over measures 21-23 and a second ending bracket over measures 23-24. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

a) The *sforzato* on the grammatically accented 16th-notes (as given partially and uncertainly in earlier editions, and very definitely in the Leipzig Complete Edition) is meaningless, as it does not coincide with the full harmony and (e.g., in the next measure) affects perfectly neutral tones, consequently producing an empty, and at the same time harsh, effect.

Var.V.

Allegro, ma non troppo. (♩ = 92.)

f e sempre molto marcato il tema.

espr.

cresc.

sfz

mf

cresc.

ten.

f

sempre f

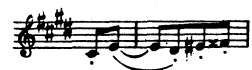
ten.

a) One of the best resources for throwing the essential principal parts into relief, when executing polyphonic pieces on the pianoforte, is a systematic employment of the various styles of touch—the *staccato*, *legato*, and also the *non legato* intermediate between them. The *staccato*, more especially, promotes clearness of the sustained parts when applied to accompaniment-figures, and relieves the player of putting forth special exertions in behalf of the former. The Editor thinks that he has not proceeded with too great subjectivity in phrasing the subordinate part in the second measure thus:  The sole alternative phrasing  seems to him less tasteful, yet preferable to an indiscriminating hammering-out, or undecided dragging-about, of the tones.

b) The new edition gives , an error which requires no proof, as the note B is neither melodically nor harmonically justifiable.

The image displays three staves of musical notation, labeled a), b), and c), representing different variations of a piece. Each staff is written for piano and includes detailed fingerings and dynamic markings.

- Staff a):** Features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and fingerings. It is marked *ten.* (tension) and *f (sempre)* (forte, always). The tempo is indicated as *ten.* (tension).
- Staff b):** Continues the melodic line, marked *p (sempre)* (piano, always). The tempo is indicated as *ten.* (tension).
- Staff c):** Shows a slower section marked *rallent.* (rallentando) and *sempre piano.* (always piano). The tempo is indicated as *rallent.*

a) The new edition gives  The lameness of this useless contrary motion to the bass is likewise self-evident. If the composer had really intended this "E," he would surely have tied it to an initial eighth-note (instead of the rest) in the following measure, as a suspension before D# 

b) This repetition of the second part in an uninterrupted *piano* forms a necessary æsthetic preparation for the closing Variation.

c) A *rallentando* is indispensable. In the Editor's opinion, the "*poco rit.*" added by him at the close of each of the first three Variations will prevent the *rallentando* from having too obtrusive effect here.

Var. VI.

Tempo I del tema.

Sempre sostenuto ed espressivo.

a)

cantabile. *ten.* *pp* *cresc.* *poco* *a* *poco*

Sempre sostenuto ed espressivo.

Lw. *** *Lw.* *** *Lw.* *** *Lw.* ***

a) Although the composer prescribed the tempo of the theme, it is to be feared that the intended *crescendo* would lose in brilliancy and dignity through an over-hasty execution of the trill; a reduction in the rapidity of the movement from ♩ = 60 to about ♩ = 56 is therefore probably advisable, especially as the observance of a fixed tempo (which presents peculiar difficulties in the transition from quadruple to triple rhythm, and vice versa) is here an imperative requirement.

ten. ten. a) sempre con Pedale. b) c) d) poco dim.

a) From the directions given, in the last movement of Op. 53 and the first of Op. 106, for the simultaneous execution in one hand of a melody and its accompaniment by a trilling *ripieno* part, the player can, to be sure, glean what is needful for solving the problem now in hand; still, it may be well to proffer him renewed assistance in the shape of a few examples bearing on the execution of the case in point:

b) c)

d) The first 32^d-note, now in the right hand and further on in the left, must always be detached with a sharp accent; the other notes are to be slurred. This peculiar figure plays an important part in the first movement of Op. 110, so that the needful preliminary studies for it can be made at this juncture. The left hand must consistently continue the former trill-movement, i. e., play 36 notes to the measure, much as if playing 32^d-notes in $\frac{9}{8}$ time.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a right-hand melody with intricate fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a dynamic of *mf*, with a *cresc.* marking. The second system continues the right-hand melody with a *ff* dynamic and a *poco dim.* marking. The third system introduces a left-hand accompaniment with a *f p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The fourth system shows the left-hand accompaniment with a *f p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system shows the left-hand accompaniment with a *cresc.* marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as *Lw.*, *Lw.**, and *a)*.

a) The after-beat given here strikes the Editor as inadequate. It is better to prolong it:



b) Execution of the trill in the right hand:  etc.

8.

f

dimin. (poco a poco)

pp

cresc.

p dim.

sforz.

p ritardando.

pp smorz.

Molto tranquillo (quasi religioso) cantabile.

a) The bass figure is not to be understood thus:  but so: 

b) Execute the descending glide of the trill as follows:  as *legato* as possible.

c) The Editor has followed Franz Liszt's version, which bridges the hiatus found in some editions (the breaking-off of the melody on A¹) by inserting the eighth-notes F¹# and D¹# in the right-hand part, in analogy with the three preceding measures. The last notes before the reëntrance of the theme, especially the after-beat of the trill, must be somewhat delayed, in order to take from this wonderfully tranquilizing return even the appearance of predetermined intention. The theme itself must be played with still greater simplicity of expression than at the beginning of the whole movement, as if it were a refrain,—a recapitulating epilogue,—a reminiscence. The last measures should be "breathed out" almost inaudibly.